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| Material group | 7980 | Page 1 of 14 |
| Product name | DINIRO | May 2018 |
| Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended | | |

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DINIRO

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

- 1.1. **Product identifier** **DINIRO**
- 1.2. **Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against** Can be used as herbicide only.
- 1.3. **Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet** **CHEMINOVA A/S**, a subsidiary of FMC Corporation
 Thyborønvej 78
 DK-7673 Harboøre
 Denmark
SDS.Ronland@fmc.com
- 1.4. **Emergency telephone number**
Company +45 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only)
- Medical emergencies:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 | Norway: +47 22 591300 |
| Belgium: +32 70 245 245 | Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 |
| Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409 | +48 22 619 08 97 |
| Cyprus: 1401 | Portugal: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only) |
| Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293 | +351 21 330 3284 |
| +420 224 915 402 | Romania: +40 21318 3606 |
| Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 | Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 |
| France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 | Slovenia: +386 41 650 500 |
| Finland: +358 9 471 977 | South Africa: +27 83 123 3911 (Bateleur Emergency Response Co.) |
| Greece: 30 210 77 93 777 | Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 |
| Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 | Sweden: +46 08-331231 |
| Ireland (Republic): +353 1 809 2166 | 112 |
| Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 | Switzerland: 145 |
| Lithuania: +370 523 62052 | Turkey: 114 |
| +370 687 53378 | United Kingdom: 111 |
| Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500 | U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331-3148 (ProPharma) |
| Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88 | All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (ProPharma - Collect) |

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1. **Classification of the substance or mixture**
- Eye irritation: Category 2 (H319)
 Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)
 chronic: Category 1 (H410)

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WHO classification Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)

Health hazards The product may cause eye irritation.

Environmental hazards The product is toxic to most plants.

2.2. Label elements

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier Diniro

Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS09)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statements

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary hazard statement

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.

Precautionary statements

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear eye protection.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

2.3. **Other hazards** None of the ingredients in the product meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. **Substances** The product is a mixture, not a substance.

3.2. **Mixtures** See section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

Active ingredients

Dicamba sodium salt Content: 40% by weight

CAS name Benzoic acid, 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxy-, sodium salt (1:1)

CAS no. 1982-69-0

IUPAC name(s) Sodium 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoate

ISO name None

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|---|---|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| EU name | Sodium 3,6-dichloro-o-anisate | | | |
| EC no. (EINECS no.) | 217-846-3 | | | |
| EU index no. | 607-243-00-7 | | | |
| Classification of the ingredient | Hazards to the aquatic environment, chronic: Category 3 (H412) | | | |
| Molecular weight | 243.0 | | | |
| Nicosulfuron | Content: 10% by weight | | | |
| CAS name | 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-N,N-dimethyl- | | | |
| CAS no. | 111991-09-4 | | | |
| IUPAC name(s) | 1-(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)-3-(3-dimethylcarbamoyl-2-pyridyl-sulfonyl)urea 2-(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)-N,N-dimethyl-nicotinamide | | | |
| ISO name | Nicosulfuron | | | |
| EC no. (EINECS no.) | None | | | |
| EU index no. | None | | | |
| Classification of the ingredient | Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410) | | | |
| Molecular weight | 410.4 | | | |
| Prosulfuron | Content: 4% by weight | | | |
| CAS name | Benzenesulfonamide, N-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl]-2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)- (9CI) | | | |
| CAS no. | 94125-34-5 | | | |
| IUPAC name(s) | N-((4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-tirazin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)benzenesulfonamide | | | |
| ISO name/EU name | Prosulfuron | | | |
| EC no. (EINECS no.) | None | | | |
| EU index no. | 016-084-00-7 | | | |
| Classification of the ingredient | Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302) Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410) | | | |
| Molecular weight | 419.4 | | | |
| <u>Other reportable ingredient</u> | Content (% w/w) | CAS no. | EC no. (EINECS no.) | Classification |
| Sodium hydroxide Reg. no. 01-2119457892-27 | Max. 2 | 1310-73-2 | 215-185-5 | Skin Corr. 1A (H314) |

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Inhalation | If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambulance. |
| Skin contact | Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Flush skin |

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with water. Wash with water and soap. See physician if any symptom develops.

Eye contact Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion Inducing vomiting is not recommended. Rinse mouth and drink water or milk. If vomiting does occur, rinse mouth and drink fluids again. Call a doctor or get medical attention immediately.

4.2. **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed** Possibly eye irritation.

4.3. **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed** Immediate medical attention is required in case of ingestion
 It may be helpful to show this safety data sheet to physician.

Note to physician A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Treatment is as for a general chemical. Gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal can be considered. After decontamination, treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. **Extinguishing media** Dry chemical or carbon dioxide for small fires, water spray or foam for large fires. Avoid heavy hose streams.

5.2. **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture** The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and various chlorinated and fluorinated organic compounds.

5.3. **Advice for firefighters** Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Dike area to prevent water runoff. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** It is recommended to have a predetermined plan for the handling of spills. Empty, closable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 tonnes of the product or more):
 1. use personal protection equipment; see section 8

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2. call emergency telephone no.; see section 1
3. alert authorities.

Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment. Depending on the magnitude of the spill this may mean wearing respirator, face mask or eye protection, chemical resistant clothing, gloves and rubber boots.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area. Avoid and reduce dust formation as much as possible.

6.2. Environmental precautions Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. See GHS (Annex 4, Section 6).

Surface water drains should be covered if appropriate. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be swept up or preferably vacuumed up using equipment with high efficiency final filter. Transfer to suitable containers. Clean area with strong industrial detergent and much water. Absorb wash liquid onto inert absorbent such as universal binder, Fuller's earth, bentonite or other absorbent clay and collect in suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers.

Spills in water should be contained as much as possible by isolation of the contaminated water. The contaminated water must be collected and removed for treatment or disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections See subsection 8.2. for personal protection. See section 13 for disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling Like most organic powders, the product can form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid dust formation and take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use explosion protected equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition and protect from exposure to fire and heat.

In an industrial environment, it is recommended to avoid all personal contact with the product, if possible by using closed systems with

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remote system control. The material should be handled by mechanical means as much as possible. Adequate ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required. The exhaust gases should be filtered or treated otherwise. For personal protection in this situation, see section 8.

For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal protection measures on the officially approved label on the packaging or for other official guidance or policy in force. If these are lacking, see section 8.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before removing gloves, wash them with water and soap. After work, take off all work clothes and footwear. Take a shower, using water and soap. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with water and soap after each use.

Do not discharge to the environment. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Collect all waste material and remains from cleaning equipment, etc., and dispose of as hazardous waste. See section 13 for disposal.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.

Keep in closed, labelled containers (not metal). The storage room should be constructed of incombustible material, closed, dry, ventilated and with impermeable floor, without access of unauthorised persons or children. A warning sign reading "POISON" is recommended. The room should only be used for storage of chemicals. Food, drink, feed and seed should not be present. A hand wash station should be available.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The product is a registered pesticide which may only be used for the applications it is registered for, in accordance with a label approved by the regulatory authorities.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Personal exposure limits

To our knowledge, not established for the active ingredients.

Dicamba

Year

2018 Not established. An internal PEL of 4 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended by the manufacturer.

Nicosulfuron

2018 Not established. An internal PEL of 10 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended by the manufacturer.

Prosulfuron

2018 Not established. An internal PEL of 10 mg/m³ (8-hr TWA) is recommended by the manufacturer.

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However, other personal exposure limits defined by local regulations may exist and must be observed.

Dicamba sodium salt

DNEL Not established
 EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.3 mg/kg bw/day for dicamba
 PNEC, aquatic environment 20 µg/l

Nicosulfuron

DNEL Not established
 EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.8 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC, aquatic environment 0.17 µg/l

Prosulfuron

DNEL Not established
 EFSA has established an AOEL of 0.06 mg/kg bw/day
 PNEC, aquatic environment 83 ng/l

8.2. **Exposure controls** When used in a closed system, personal protection equipment will not be required. The following is meant for other situations, when the use of a closed system is not possible, or when it is necessary to open the system. Consider the need to render equipment or piping systems non-hazardous before opening

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the spray solution, but can be recommended for spraying as well.

In cases of incidental high exposure, maximal personal protection equipment may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

The product does not automatically present an airborne exposure concern during normal handling, but in the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a heavy vapour or dust, workers must put on officially approved respiratory protection equipment with a universal filter type including particle filter.



Protective gloves

Wear chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton. The breakthrough times of these materials for the product are unknown, but it is expected that they will give adequate protection if the manual work with the product is kept limited.



Eye protection

Wear safety glasses. It is recommended to have an eye wash fountain immediately available in the workplace when there is a potential for eye contact.

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Other skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact depending on the extent of exposure. During most normal work situations where exposure to the material cannot be avoided for a limited time span, waterproof pants and apron of chemical resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of excessive or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on physical and chemical properties

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| Appearance | Solid (granules) |
| Odour | Not determined |
| Odour threshold | Not determined |
| pH | Not determined |
| Melting point/freezing point | Not determined |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | Not determined |
| Flash point | Not determined |
| Evaporation rate | Not determined |
| Flammability (solid/gas) | Not highly flammable |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Not determined |
| Vapour pressure | Nicosulfuron : 1.6×10^{-14} Pa at 25°C Prosulfuron : $< 3.5 \times 10^{-6}$ Pa at 25°C |
| Vapour density | Not determined |
| Relative density | Not determined |
| Solubility(ies) | Bulk density: 0.57 g/cm ³ Solubility of dicamba free acid at 25°C in: ethyl acetate > 500 g/l hexane 2.8 g/l water 6.6 g/l at pH 1.8 > 250 g/l at pH 7 Solubility of nicosulfuron at 25°C in: dichloromethane 160 g/kg hexane < 0.02 g/kg water 0.4 g/l at pH 5 12 g/l at pH 7 39 g/l at pH 9 Solubility of prosulfuron at 20°C in: ethyl acetate 56 g/l n-hexane 0.006 g/l water 0.029 g/l at pH 4 and 25°C 4.0 g/l at pH 6.8 and 25°C 43 g/l at pH 7.7 and 25°C |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | Dicamba free acid : log K _{ow} = -0.55 at pH 5.0 and 25°C log K _{ow} = -1.8 at pH 6.8 and 25°C log K _{ow} = -1.9 at pH 8.9 and 25°C |

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| | Nicosulfuron | : log K_{ow} = -0.36 at pH 4 and 25°C log K_{ow} = -1.77 at pH 7 and 25°C log K_{ow} = -2 at pH 9 and 25°C |
| | Prosulfuron | : log K_{ow} = 1.5 at pH 5 and 25°C |
| Autoignition temperature | Not determined | |
| Decomposition temperature | Not determined | |
| Viscosity | Not determined | |
| Explosive properties | Not explosive | |
| Oxidising properties | Not oxidising | |

9.2. Other information

Miscibility The product is dispersible in water.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| 10.1. Reactivity | To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities. |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | The product is stable during normal handling and storage at ambient temperatures. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | None known. |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | Heating of the product will evolve harmful and irritant vapours. |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | None known. |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See subsection 5.2. |

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. **Information on toxicological effects** * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| Acute toxicity | The product is not considered as harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity of the product is measured as: |
| Route(s) of entry | |
| - ingestion | LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 2000 mg/kg |
| - skin | LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg |
| - inhalation | LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Not irritating to skin. * |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Irritating to eyes. |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... | Not allergenic in the local lymph node assay. * |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. * |
| Carcinogenicity | The product contains no ingredients known to be carcinogenic. * |

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|---|---|
| Reproductive toxicity | The product contains no ingredients found have adverse effects on reproduction. * |
| STOT – single exposure | To our knowledge, no specific effects have been observed after single exposure. * |
| STOT – repeated exposure | The following has been measured on the active ingredient dicamba (free acid): Target organ: liver NOAEL: 6000 ppm (479 - 535 mg/kg bw/day) in a 90-day rat study based on changes in liver chemistry (method OECD 408). * |
| Aspiration hazard | The product does not present an aspiration hazard. * |
| Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed | Possibly eye irritation. |
| <u><i>Dicamba sodium salt</i></u> | |
| Acute toxicity | Dicamba sodium salt is not considered as harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity is measured as: |
| Route(s) of entry | |
| - ingestion | LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 6764 mg/kg |
| - skin | LD ₅₀ , dermal, rabbit: > 20000 mg/kg |
| - inhalation | LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Not irritating to skin. * |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Not irritating to eyes. * |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation ... | Not available |
| <u><i>Nicosulfuron</i></u> | |
| Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution | Nicosulfuron is rapidly and moderately absorbed following oral administration. It is widely and evenly distributed in the body. Metabolism is limited. Excretion is rapid as well. There is no evidence for accumulation. |
| Acute toxicity | The substance is not considered as harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin or if swallowed. * The acute toxicity is measured as: |
| Route(s) of entry | |
| - ingestion | LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg |
| - skin | LD ₅₀ , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg |
| - inhalation | LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: > 5.47 mg/l/4 h |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Not irritating to skin. * |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Slightly irritating to eyes. * |

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- Algae Green algae (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*) ... 72-h E_rC₅₀: 0.70 mg/l
- Plants Duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) 7-day EC₅₀: 17 µg/l

- 12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Dicamba** does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable, but it is degraded in the environment. Primary half-live times vary from a few days to a few weeks in aerobic soil.
- Nicosulfuron** is moderately persistent in the environment. Primary degradation half-lives vary with circumstances, from a few weeks to a few months in aerobic water and soil.
- Prosulfuron** does not meet the criteria for being readily biodegradable. It is slowly degraded in aerobic soil with primary half-lives of a few to several months, depending on circumstances.
- 12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential** See section 9 for n-octanol/water partition coefficients.
- Due to high solubility in water, none of the active ingredients bioaccumulate.
- 12.4. **Mobility in soil** Under normal conditions, the active ingredients are mobile in soil.
- 12.5. **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** The substance does not meet the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.
- 12.6. **Other adverse effects** Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

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| SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS |
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- 13.1. **Waste treatment methods** Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.
- Disposal of waste and packagings must always be in accordance with all applicable local regulations.
- Disposal of product According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing.
- Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.
- Disposal of packaging It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:
1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. Reuse is prohibited except by the authorisation holder. If offered for recycling, containers

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must be emptied and triply rinsed (or equivalent). Do not discharge rinsing water to sewer systems.

2. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

3. Delivery of the packaging to a licensed service for disposal of hazardous waste.

4. Disposal in a landfill or burning in open air should only occur as a last resort. For disposal in a landfill, containers should be emptied completely, rinsed and punctured to make them unusable for other purposes. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

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| 14.1. UN number | 3077 |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (nicosulfuron and prosulfuron) |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | 9 |
| 14.4. Packing group | III |
| 14.5. Environmental hazards | Marine pollutant |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Avoid any unnecessary contact with the product. Misuse can result in damage to health. Do not discharge to the environment. |
| 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code | The product is not transported in bulk by ship. |

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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| 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture | Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment. All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation. |
| 15.2. Chemical safety assessment | A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product. |

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

| | | |
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| List of abbreviations | AOEL | Acceptable Operator Exposure Level |
| | CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service |
| | Dir. | Directive |
| | DNEL | Derived No Effect Level |
| | EC | European Community |
| | E _r C ₅₀ | 50% Effect Concentration based on growth |

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| EFSA | European Food Safety Authority |
| EINECS | European INventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013 |
| IBC | International Bulk Chemical code |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardization |
| IUPAC | International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry |
| LC ₅₀ | 50% Lethal Concentration |
| LD ₅₀ | 50% Lethal Dose |
| MARPOL | Set of rules from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution |
| NOAEL | No Observed Adverse Effect Level |
| n.o.s. | Not otherwise specified |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| PBT | Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic |
| PEL | Personal Exposure Limit |
| PNEC | Predicted No Effect Concentration |
| Reg. | Registration, or Regulation |
| STOT | Specific Target Organ Toxicity |
| TWA | Time-Weighted Average |
| vPvB | very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| References | Data measured on the product are unpublished company data. Data on ingredients are available from published literature and can be found several places. |
| Method for classification | Test data |
| Used hazard statements | H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use |
| Advice on training | This material should only be used by persons who are made aware of its hazardous properties and have been instructed in the required safety precautions. |

The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the product vary and situations unforeseen by FMC Corporation may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by: FMC Corporation / Cheminova A/S / GHB